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10 April 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Morning Meeting of 10 April 1969

DD/I noted a negative Task Force [] and reported that GIANT SCALE missions were undertaken 6 through 9 April, with quality of the coverage unknown at this time.

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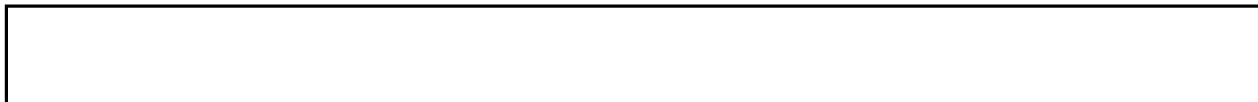
DD/I recalled that the Princeton Whig-Clisophic Society was briefed by him last year in his office and has requested a return engagement next month. The Director indicated his concurrence.



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Godfrey reported that some forty-seven Soviet naval vessels are now in the Mediterranean on what still appears to be a training exercise.

Godfrey reported that, in response to the Director's question of yesterday, he found that Ed Allen is preparing a memorandum on the over-all size of the Soviet merchant fleet.



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*Maury related that he would like to see the Director on problems connected with Senator Cooper's request for a briefing on Soviet military

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developments. The Director indicated that we must avoid Bill Miller's attendance at these briefings and that the point can be made that, as a matter of practice, we do not brief individual, personal aides to senators. If Senator Cooper should insist on bringing an assistant, it was noted that some substantive staff assistant would be appropriate.



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Bross reported that arrangements for the 17-18 April PFIAB meetings have been substantially completed. The Director asked Bross to see him today with respect to areas which the Director might suggest as deserving of particular attention by PFIAB.

DD/S&T noted the requirement to brief AEC Chairman Seaborg. The Director indicated that he is available to see Mr. Seaborg on the afternoon of 23 April.

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Goodwin reported that his briefing yesterday of the Washington Journalism Center participants had gone well.



L. K. White

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Jackson Wary Of Change on A-Arms Check

By Warren Unna

Washington Post Staff Writer

Two members of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy expressed surprise and doubts yesterday over the United States offer in Geneva to do away with American inspectors in any future U.S.-Soviet agreement to cut back nuclear arsenals.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Atomic Energy Military Applications subcommittee, called the U.S. announcement Tuesday at the Geneva disarmament conference "a fundamental change in position that goes to the heart of the whole arms control problem."

Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.), chairman of the House Atomic Energy Research and Development subcommittee, said he was "uncertain" that the United States had improved its intelligence capabilities to the point where it no longer was necessary to verify the possibility of cheating by having this country's own inspectors on Soviet soil to make an "adversary" check.

No Advance Briefing

Both legislators said neither they, nor the Joint Committee as a body, had been given the customary advance briefing when they read in newspapers of the U.S. change of policy.

State Department officials said Joint Committee Chairman Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) had been informed in advance.

"The reason we dropped our old insistence on having our own inspectors is that we feel our intelligence capabilities are now good enough so that we don't have to use them," an official of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency explained.

The Agency gained support from at least two Republican Senators, George D. Aiken (Vt.), a senior member of the Joint Committee, and Milton D. Young (S.D.), a member of the select committee that oversees the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Pictures From Satellites

Young said high-resolution pictures from satellites now "can go quite a ways in telling us what is going on over there."

Aiken said, "In a day when we can determine the denomination of a postage stamp from 50 miles up, I doubt that there are many secrets left."

The inspection dispute goes back 13 years. The Soviets and the United States have discussed the possibility of cutting back on the production of material for nuclear weapons. But until now the United States had stipulated that any agreement must be insured by on-site inspectors, nationals from one country looking in on the other.

In 1964, the United States brought the International Atomic Energy Agency into the picture by proposing that each side "declare" to the IAEA the location and capacity of its nuclear production plants and permit IAEA inspectors to come in to make sure plants declared closed down had indeed been closed down.

But the 1964 proposal also permitted the Soviets and Americans to accuse each other of violating any such cutback agreement through its own inspections. It also permitted each side to pull out of the agreement if the accusation was not satisfactorily explained.

Throughout the discussions, however, the Russians stood firm against having outsiders doing any inspecting on their soil.

Treaty Ratified

Earlier this year, the United States ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, obliges non-nuclear nations to have IAEA inspectors on their soil to make sure the nuclear material they receive from the nuclear "have" nations is used for peaceful purposes.

The nuclear "have-nots" complained at the Geneva disarm-

were being asked to permit IAEA inspectors while the Russians and Americans were under no such obligation.

The new Nixon Administration thereupon put the Soviets on the spot as the holdout.

Adrian S. Fisher, acting U.S. representative at Geneva, declared: "The suitability of IAEA safeguards should be

apparent to all of us who have called on other states to accept them."

"The Soviet representative, Aleksei A. Roshchin, later told reporters the new U.S. proposal would be carefully studied."